

prae), *Demodex* (*folliculorum*), *Dermanyssus* (*galinae*), *Glyciphagus* (*domesticus*), *Polydesmus* (*complanatus*), *Psoroptes* (*equi*), *Rhizoglyphus* (*robini*), *Trombidium* (*holosericeum*).

THYSANURA: *Lepisma* (*saccarhina*), *Podura* (*plumbea*).

ORTHOPTERA: *Blatta* (*orientalis*), *Ectobius* (*lapponica*), *Gryllus* (*campestris*), *Periplaneta* (*americana*).

ISOPTERA: *Termes* (*fatalis*).

CORRODENTIA: *Atropos* (*lignarium*).

ANOPLURA: *Pediculus* (*humanus*), *Phthirus* (*inguinalis* so. *pubis*).

HEMIPTERA: *Anthocoris* (*nemorum* so. *sylvestris*), *Corixa* (*striata* = *geoffroyi*), *Nabis* (*vagans* so. *ferus*), *Nepa* (*cinerea*), *Notonecta* (*glauca*), *Reduvius* (*personatus*), *Triatoma* (*gigas* = *rubrofasciatus*).

DERMAPTERA: *Forficula* (*auricularia*).

SIPHONAPTERA: *Pulex* (*irritans*).

CH. W. STILES,
Secretary.

CURIOSITIES OF ANTHECOLOGY

KNUTH'S "Handbuch der Blütenbiologie" consists of Band I, 1-400, 1898; Band II, Teil 1, 1-697, 1898, Teil 2, 1-705, 1899; Band III, Teil 1, 1-570, 1904, Teil 2, 1-601, 1905. It is the most important general work on anthecology that has ever been published, summarizing all the literature down to 1903. It gives abstracts of all my flower and insect papers and gives the insect visits of all the species mentioned in them. Band II, Teil 1, 2, contains European and arctic results. Band III, Teil 1, 2, contains results from the rest of the world. I have the satisfaction of knowing that those who ignore my papers also ignore Knuth's work.

Davis' "Knuth's Handbook of Flower Biology" is another thing. Vol. II is Band II, Teil 1, of Knuth's work. Vol. III is Band II, Teil 2. Band III, Teil 1 and Teil 2 have not been translated.

It is remarkable how persons not really interested in this matter should feel impelled to write about it.

In the *Botanical Gazette* we read, "The third volume of the English translation of Knuth's 'Handbuch der Blütenbiologie' has just appeared and completes the work."

In the *American Bee Journal* we find, "A survey of the whole subject may be obtained from the English translation of 'Knuth's Handbook of Flower Pollination,' three volumes published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1906. This admirable treatise has a splendid summary of the more important work done along the lines of pollination up to the year 1906."

In a Carnegie publication, with two authors, it is stated, "No previous floral study of *Rubus* has been made in America, but several European species have received much attention (Knuth, 1908: 352)" and "The pollination of the rose appears to have received no attention in this country, but several species have been studied in Europe (Knuth, 1906: 348)." But Knuth, 1904, Band III, Teil 1, 340, 344, gives abstracts of *Rubus occidentalis* and *villosus*, *Rosa humilis* and *setigera* and cites my "Rosaceae and Compositae" of 1894.

Another paper with two authors says: "Doubtless some of the papers dealing with flowers and bees have been overlooked." This article of 1920 repeats 385 and overlooks 259 of the cases recorded by me, all of them given by Knuth in 1905, Band III, Teil 2.

A paper with two authors involves a trinity, one, the other and both. A fine point of cooperation would be to combine with some one who would do the work and take the blame for any error, while you take the credit.

In "Flowers and Insects" (XXI, *Bot. Gaz.* 73: 148), I made a fuss about Knuth's volume II repeating Mueller's lists for the third time, while his volume III merely summarizes American lists. The joke is that Davis' "Knuth's Handbook" repeats Mueller's lists for the fourth time, while all mention of American lists is suppressed.

In a letter of December 8, 1919, the Oxford University Press, American Branch of the Clarendon Press, says, "Replying to your letter of Nov. 25th, we beg to say that the 4th and 5th Volumes of Knuth's 'Flower Pollination' have not yet been published, and we regret we have no information as to when they will be ready."

It is evident that the authors cited above as referring to the work thought that all of it had been translated, and that all who bought the first volumes thought that the rest would be translated.

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AN EARLY BOOK ON ALGOLOGY

A COPY of one of the rarest botanical works in America has recently been found at Rutgers University. This is "The Algae and Corallines of the Bay and Harbor of New York," published by Mr. C. F. Durant in 1850, said to be the first book on algology published in America. Only two other copies are known to be in existence, one each at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and the New York Botanical Garden. The work is unique in that every plant described in the text is illustrated by an actual dried specimen, the little cards bearing the plants being pasted on